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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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What does the future hold for South Dakota industry?

What do the remaining years of the century have in store for South Dakota's industries? The state is projected to note moderate employment growth through the year 2000, increasing 10.9 percent from the 1987 level of 341,165 to a level of 378,370. That overall growth is the culmination of many interacting factors and changes in lifestyles, business practices and technological capabilities that will create employment declines in some industries, employment growth in some industries, and some employment shifts from one industry to another.

The health services industry will note the largest employment growth, increasing 8,735 to an employment level of 32,490 by the year 2000. The past growth that expanding health services and technological advancements in medical treatments have brought to this industry is expected to continue. Following national trends, continued growth is also expected due to the expansion of nursing home care and increased outpatient and home health care services to accommodate the increasing elderly population.

During the next 11 years, this industry will also note some signficant employment shifts within its different sectors. For example, as patients seek more economical avenues of health care in light of restrictions put on allowable costs by the federal government and insurance companies, more and more health services will be performed in doctors' offices, clinics, outpatient care facilities, and nursing homes--rather than in hospitals.

Eating and drinking establishments will note the second largest growth in employment in the state through 2000. Employment in that industry is projected to increase to 22,300 by the year 2000, a 24.5 percent increase. Growth among drinking establishments will be impacted by tougher laws and a greater social consciousness regarding drinking and driving. This, together with the trend toward having off-sale liquor available at regular shopping stops like grocery stores and convenience stores, will bring a shift toward lower alcohol consumption or drinking in the safety of one's home rather than in bars. Fewer customers in the bar means that the owner needs less help to wait on them.

Where's for dinner tonight, dear?

Growth in restaurants, however, is expected to continue. As with nationally, declines are actually expected among fast food restaurants, as the market for fast food diners becomes saturated and the youth population (a substantial portion of the fast food consumer market) declines. Increases are projected, however, among family-oriented, chain-type restaurants. Name recognition and menu familiarity increase the popularity of these types of restaurants, as patrons come to rely on a restaurant having food they and their families like at a price they feel they can afford.

The business services industry will note an employment increase of 3,225 through the year 2000, bringing it to an employment level of 8,745. The 58.4 percent increase in this industry will be found largely among personnel supply services, computer and data processing services, firms that provide services to dwellings and other businesses, and establishments providing other types of business services. It is projected that businesses will utilize temporary help agencies in filling short-term staffing needs among a wider range of occupations in the future, in addition to clerical workers. Employers may also seek more assistance from employment agencies as they face more problems finding workers with the specific skills and training needed.

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"Strike any key to continue."

As work places across all industry classifications become more computerized, growth is expected for those businesses providing computer and data processing services. Many employers seek the expertise of computer programmers and consultants in selecting and installing a computer system and software, as well as for training their staff on how to use it. With the increasing complexity and capabilities of computer systems, there will also be a greater dependence on computer services firms for repair and maintenance of systems which are already in operation. The shift from manual bookkeeping to computerized accounting will also boost employment levels in this industry.

Employers who will increase that portion of their budgets allotted for contracting with outside parties to perform cleaning and maintenance work will help raise the employment level in the services to dwelling and other buildings industry. Helping bring about the projected increase in the miscellaneous business services industry will be employers' increased reliance on outside expertise in such areas as market research, management, personnel training and efficiency experts as they continue striving to increase profit margins while battling competition both foreign and domestic.

That portion of the machinery manufacturing industry which excludes electrical machinery is also projected to show substantial growth through 2000. Employment in that industry is projected to increase 1,955, to a level of 6,840 in 2000. The location of many new small firms in the state, especially shops that do metalworking jobs, will help to raise employment in this industry. Unlike many other industries, technological change will have a limited impact on this industry, because the short, unique production runs result in higher labor demands.

Other industries for which growth is projected in South Dakota are educational services, local government, durable good wholesale trade, special trades construction contractors, motor freight transportation & warehousing, general merchandise stores, credit agencies other than banks, hotels and other lodging places and social services.

Johnny must still be taught to read and write.

The growth of 1,835 projected for the educational services industry will be largely within elementary and secondary schools. At first look, that projection may seem in contrast with the declining youth populations and declining school enrollments being experienced in the majority of communities throughout the state. However, while the increasing school enrollments in some areas of the state, particularly the larger areas of Sioux Falls and Rapid City, mandate the hiring of more teachers and other personnel to accommodate students in schools where classes are already at recommended capacity levels, declining enrollments do not necessarily mean corresponding staff reductions. Even when the number of students in a school drops, those students who are there still must be taught the required subjects. Also contributing to the employment growth in education is the specialization of education curricula designed to meet the needs of special-needs students, such as the handicapped and gifted.

Local government employment, not including education and hospitals, is projected to increase to 15,450 by the year 2000. Effecting that employment growth is the decentralization of government nationwide, and attempts by federal and state governments to avoid tax hikes by giving more responsibility to governments at the local level.

The 1,465 employment growth projected in the durable goods wholesale trade industry will be found largely among that sector which deals in machinery, equipment and supplies. As employers continually upgrade equipment to computers and computerized equipment, businesses involved in the wholesale trade of such goods will benefit.

Keepin' on truckin'

An employment increase of 1,440 is projected for South Dakota's trucking and warehousing industry to the year 2000. The employment level in this industry will benefit from greater efficiencies in scheduling and other profit-increasing business changes. The decline of the railroad as a means of freight transportation will also continue to have a tremendous impact on this industry.

The year 2000 is also projected to bring higher employment for general merchandise stores in South Dakota. This industry's growth trend is expected to continue, as shoppers

continue to appreciate the ease of one-stop shopping. The popularity of discount store chains, which offer extended store hours, extra services such as photo finishing, and carry name-brand merchandise, will continue to play a big part in this industry's growth.

. . . now for the bad news

Unfortunately, some of South Dakota's industries will also note employment declines. Employment in the food and kindred product manufacturing industry is projected to decrease about 420, to a level of 6,955. Problems which this industry have noted in the past, such as outdated facilities and labor disputes, are expected to cause a great deal of uncertainty in this industry. In the long term, greater productivity will likely lower work force needs, as machines replace a portion of the manual labor.

A decrease is also projected among private household workers. This decrease can actually be viewed as more of a shift in employment, rather than a decline. It is expected that the demand for housekeeping and babysitting services will grow, but will be met by firms providing such services as cleaning on a contract basis and by child day care centers--rather than by private household workers.

A decline will also be noted in the retail industry which is involved in selling building materials, hardware, garden supplies and mobile homes. The continued struggle for survival of the small-town lumber yard and others becoming more self-service oriented will account for much of this industry's decline.

The nondurable goods wholesale trade industry is also projected to take a loss in employment to the year 2000, decreasing 275. Most of this employment loss will be due to the decline of the wholesale trade of raw farm products, which is related to the declines in agriculture and the meat and dairy products manufacturing industry. The demise of the small-town grain elevator will also continue to impact this industry.

Within agriculture, a decline is projected among employers involved in crop production. Here again, increased productivity per worker negates the demand for additional workers, even though total crop production may rise. Employment numbers will decline as small and middle-sized farms are incorporated into larger farms.

Are "Fill 'er up" words of the past?

A decline in gasoline service stations is projected to create an employment decrease in the automotive dealers and gasoline service stations industry. The neighborhood gas station has been hurt by several things. New cars require fewer minor repairs, which means less need for mechanics. Meanwhile, major repairs on those cars require specialized equipment for each car make. The neighborhood gas station can not afford to buy all that equipment, and does not have the luxury of concentrating on one make of car like the automotive dealer does. Also, the trend toward self-service gas stations has meant that fewer workers are needed. The increasing popularity of the convenience store, which sells everything from beer to bread in addition to gas, has also impacted the true "full-service" gasoline station. Most convenience stores are open around the clock, which requires more workers at each establishment than do gasoline service stations. But that employment growth is credited to the general merchandise retail trade sector, rather than to this industry.

Railroad transportation employment in South Dakota is projected to decrease 105 by 2000. Nationwide, it is projected that the demise of the railroad as a means of transporting goods to consumers will continue. As mentioned earlier, trucking is projected to note growth because of this railroad decline.

South Dakota's banking industry is projected to decrease by 90 employees by the year 2000. This decline can be attributed to the additional closing of some small local banks, and greater automation in other banks--which will require fewer workers. Banks will attempt to diversify to other financial services and move away from dependence upon any one industry for their loan portfolios. Buyouts and mergers will mean fewer total banks in South Dakota.

Other than the eight industry declines discussed above, only two other industries are projected to note employment losses through the year 2000. And those two declines will each be less than 10 employees.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	August 1989 (1)				August 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	125,444,000	119,092,000	6,352,000	5.1 (3)	123,396,000	116,737,000	6,659,000	5.4 (3)
South Dakota	370,000	354,400	15,600	4.2	365,000	349,200	15,800	4.3
Sioux Falls MSA	73,207	70,987	2,220	3.0	73,789	71,001	2,788	3.8
Rapid City MSA	40,994	39,160	1,834	4.5	40,338	38,683	1,655	4.1
Aurora	1,505	1,493	12	0.8	1,605	1,529	76	4.7
Beadle	9,544	9,335	209	2.2	9,576	9,326	250	2.6
Bennett	1,330	1,288	42	3.2	1,363	1,305	58	4.3
Bon Homme	3,605	3,578	27	0.7	3,476	3,432	44	1.3
Brookings	14,870	14,058	812	5.5	14,370	13,577	793	5.5
Brown	20,136	18,426	1,710	8.5	21,169	19,779	1,390	6.6
Brule	2,663	2,629	34	1.3	2,629	2,562	67	2.5
Buffalo	545	464	81	14.9	464	415	49	10.6
Butte	3,618	3,453	165	4.6	3,343	3,211	132	3.9
Campbell	1,169	1,157	12	1.0	1,140	1,128	12	1.1
Charles Mix	4,107	3,868	239	5.8	4,084	3,843	241	5.9
Clark	2,214	1,926	288	13.0	2,138	1,943	195	9.1
Clay	6,249	5,902	347	5.6	6,381	6,006	375	5.9
Codington	13,246	12,298	948	7.2	12,622	11,774	848	6.7
Corson	1,447	1,314	133	9.2	1,639	1,486	153	9.3
Custer	4,884	4,803	81	1.7	4,847	4,761	86	1.8
Davison	9,920	9,745	175	1.8	9,297	9,186	111	1.2
Day	3,610	3,391	219	6.1	3,477	3,363	114	3.3
Deuel	2,229	2,175	54	2.4	2,198	2,126	72	3.3
Dewey	2,264	2,018	246	10.9	1,867	1,698	169	9.1
Douglas	1,805	1,775	30	1.7	1,848	1,806	42	2.3
Edmunds	2,246	2,145	101	4.5	2,217	2,127	90	4.1
Fall River	3,622	3,467	155	4.3	3,702	3,563	139	3.8
Faulk	1,303	1,291	12	0.9	1,216	1,170	46	3.8
Grant	4,483	4,380	103	2.3	4,276	4,088	188	4.4
Gregory	2,636	2,574	62	2.4	2,497	2,425	72	2.9
Haakon	1,214	1,187	27	2.2	1,201	1,185	16	1.3
Hamlin	2,546	2,425	121	4.8	2,486	2,317	169	6.8
Hand	2,107	2,065	42	2.0	2,059	2,045	14	0.7
Hanson	1,504	1,393	111	7.4	1,423	1,391	32	2.2
Harding	860	850	10	1.2	852	845	7	0.8
Hughes	9,171	8,888	283	3.1	9,114	8,847	267	2.9
Hutchinson	4,393	4,290	103	2.3	4,382	4,338	44	1.0
Hyde	859	839	20	2.3	889	875	14	1.6
Jackson	1,899	1,845	54	2.8	1,877	1,814	63	3.4

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	August 1989 (1)				August 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,216	1,196	20	1.6	1,119	1,103	16	1.4
Jones	793	781	12	1.5	835	798	37	4.4
Kingsbury	2,913	2,849	64	2.2	2,889	2,764	125	4.3
Lake	5,127	4,778	349	6.8	5,504	5,140	364	6.6
Lawrence	12,171	11,726	445	3.7	11,414	10,930	484	4.2
Lincoln	7,571	7,367	204	2.7	7,482	7,093	389	5.2
Lyman	1,719	1,616	103	6.0	1,717	1,638	79	4.6
McCook	2,968	2,911	57	1.9	2,889	2,775	114	3.9
McPherson	1,557	1,510	47	3.0	1,659	1,603	56	3.4
Marshall	2,344	2,287	57	2.4	2,407	2,284	123	5.1
Meade	10,323	9,971	352	3.4	9,819	9,430	389	4.0
Mellette	880	843	37	4.2	874	837	37	4.2
Miner	1,817	1,546	271	14.9	1,554	1,508	46	3.0
Minnehaha	73,207	70,987	2,220	3.0	73,789	71,001	2,788	3.8
Moody	3,269	3,104	165	5.0	3,451	3,317	134	3.9
Pennington	40,994	39,160	1,834	4.5	40,338	38,683	1,655	4.1
Perkins	2,440	2,396	44	1.8	2,530	2,454	76	3.0
Potter	1,620	1,536	84	5.2	1,536	1,490	46	3.0
Roberts	4,659	4,307	352	7.6	4,674	4,419	255	5.5
Sanborn	1,200	1,195	5	0.4	1,175	1,152	23	2.0
Shannon	2,090	1,696	394	18.9	2,372	1,804	568	23.9
Spink	3,743	3,677	66	1.8	3,652	3,599	53	1.5
Stanley	1,537	1,495	42	2.7	1,610	1,529	81	5.0
Sully	848	836	12	1.4	864	852	12	1.4
Todd	2,542	2,335	207	8.1	2,385	2,169	216	9.1
Tripp	3,606	3,512	94	2.6	3,553	3,453	100	2.8
Turner	4,560	4,484	76	1.7	4,362	4,186	176	4.0
Union	6,873	6,538	335	4.9	5,898	5,553	345	5.8
Walworth	3,020	2,922	98	3.2	3,048	2,916	132	4.3
Yankton	11,624	11,287	337	2.9	10,871	10,537	334	3.1
Ziebach	972	859	113	11.6	1,001	908	93	9.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.2 and 5.6. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

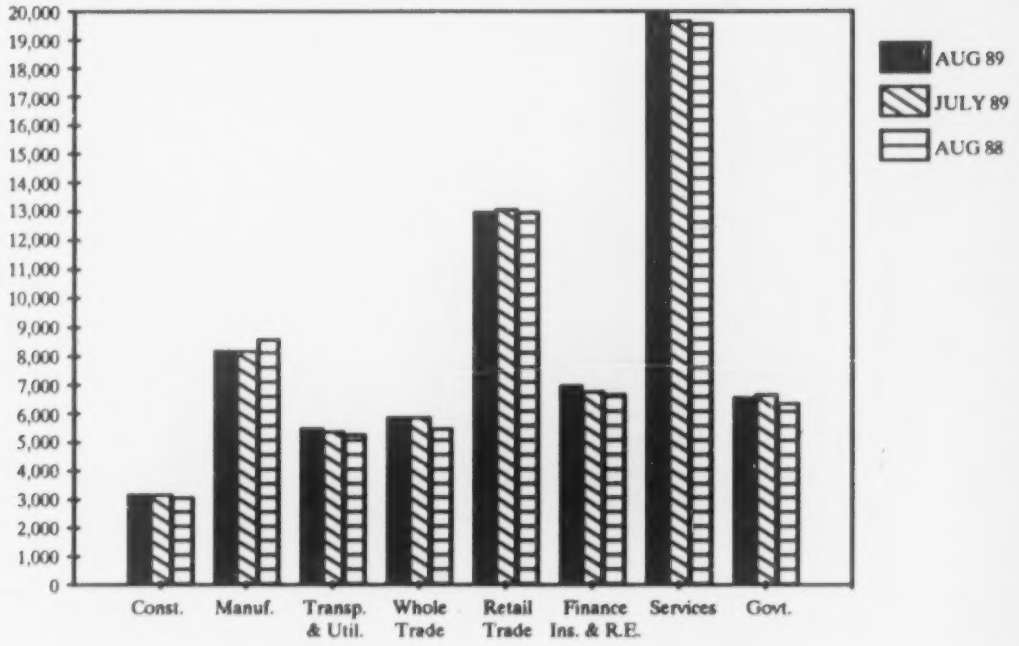
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	269,000	268,100	266,400	.3	1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	212,900	211,900	211,900	.5	.5
MINING	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	11,700	11,400	11,600	2.6	.9
MANUFACTURING	30,100	30,300	31,300	-.7	-3.8
Durable Goods	16,100	16,300	17,500	-1.2	-8.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,000	9,200	10,600	-2.2	-15.1
Nondurable Goods	14,000	13,900	13,800	.7	1.4
Food & Kindred Products	8,000	7,800	7,700	2.6	3.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	2,900	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,800	13,700	13,700	.7	.7
Transportation	8,200	8,200	8,200	.0	.0
Communication	3,300	3,200	3,200	3.1	3.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,400	2,300	2,300	4.3	4.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	71,900	71,800	71,000	.1	1.3
Wholesale Trade	18,000	18,100	17,600	-.6	2.3
Durable Goods	8,300	8,300	8,100	.0	2.5
Nondurable Goods	9,700	9,800	9,500	-1.0	2.1
Retail Trade	53,900	53,700	53,400	.4	.9
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	9,100	8,900	8,900	2.2	2.2
Food Stores	7,900	8,000	7,800	-1.3	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,500	15,300	14,900	1.3	4.0
Finance	9,800	9,600	9,400	2.1	4.3
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,600	.0	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,700	4,500	4,400	4.4	6.8
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,700	3,800	3,500	-2.6	5.7
SERVICES	67,000	66,500	66,600	.8	.6
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	20,600	20,300	20,900	1.5	-1.4
Personal and Business	8,600	8,500	8,900	1.2	-3.4
Medical and Health Services	25,800	25,500	25,000	1.2	3.2
Hospitals	12,000	11,800	11,200	1.7	7.1
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,800	13,700	13,700	.7	.7
Educational Services	3,500	3,600	3,500	-2.8	.0
Social Services	4,700	4,600	4,400	2.2	6.8
Membership Organizations	8,500	8,500	9,000	.0	-5.6
GOVERNMENT	56,200	56,200	54,500	.0	3.1
Federal	10,500	10,500	10,600	.0	-.9
State	16,700	16,000	15,500	4.4	7.7
State Education	5,700	4,900	5,400	16.3	5.6
Local	28,900	29,800	28,400	-3.0	1.8
Local Education	13,600	14,200	13,200	-4.2	3.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

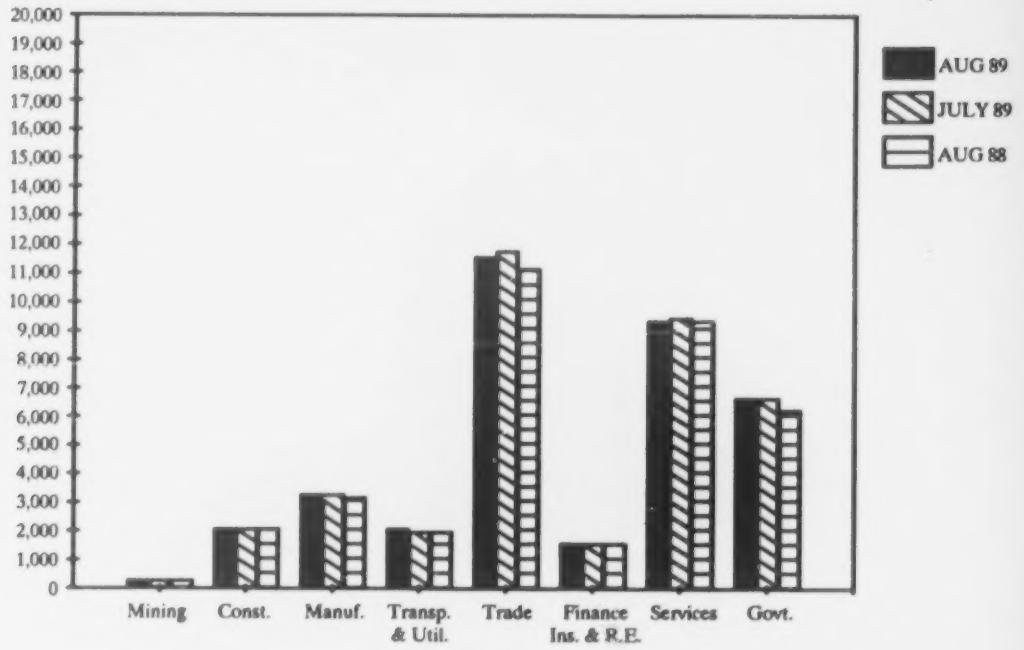


	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	69,300	69,100	68,300	.3	1.5
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,200	3,200	3,100	.0	3.2
MANUFACTURING	8,200	8,200	8,600	.0	-4.7
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,500	5,400	5,300	1.9	3.8
TRADE	18,900	19,000	18,500	-.5	2.2
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,500	.0	7.3
Retail Trade	13,000	13,100	13,000	-.8	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,000	6,800	6,700	2.9	4.5
SERVICES	19,900	19,700	19,600	1.0	1.5
GOVERNMENT	6,600	6,700	6,400	-1.5	3.1

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	37,000	37,300	36,000	-.8	2.8
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,100	2,100	.0	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,300	3,300	3,200	.0	3.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,100	2,000	2,000	5.0	5.0
TRADE	11,600	11,800	11,200	-1.7	3.6
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,400	2,100	-4.2	9.5
Retail Trade	9,300	9,400	9,100	-1.1	2.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,600	1,600	.0	.0
SERVICES	9,400	9,500	9,400	-1.1	.0
GOVERNMENT	6,700	6,700	6,300	.0	6.3

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Total Private	177,700	176,700	176,800	34.6	34.8	34.5
Mining	2,400	2,300	2,400	42.9	42.6	43.1
Construction	9,600	9,400	9,600	42.4	41.4	41.2
Manufacturing	22,700	22,700	23,800	39.7	40.4	41.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,400	11,400	11,400	38.0	38.2	39.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	62,900	62,800	62,300	34.3	33.7	32.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,500	11,300	10,800	35.9	37.8	34.9
Services	57,200	56,600	56,500	30.3	31.1	30.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Total Private	$253.96	$259.61	$249.09	$7.34	$7.46	$7.22
Mining	506.65	518.87	513.32	11.81	12.18	11.91
Construction	407.04	403.65	392.64	9.60	9.75	9.53
Manufacturing	322.36	330.47	333.25	8.12	8.18	8.03
Transportation & Public Utilities	411.92	419.05	413.70	10.84	10.97	10.50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	206.83	204.90	197.78	6.03	6.08	6.03
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	267.10	294.08	250.93	7.44	7.78	7.19
Services	207.86	218.32	199.86	6.86	7.02	6.51

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,500	5,600	6,500	43.5	44.9	44.2
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,500	2,500	40.9	40.1	40.9

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$363.66	$384.34	$358.02	$8.36	$8.56	$8.10
Rapid City MSA	350.51	343.26	324.34	8.57	8.56	8.93

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988
Sex, Total	1,921	2,033	1,721
Male	760	795	745
Female	1,161	1,238	976
Race, Total	1,921	2,033	1,721
White	1,562	1,648	1,338
Nonwhite	359	385	383
Age, Total	1,921	2,033	1,721
Under 45	1,363	1,449	1,216
Over 45	558	584	505
2/Industry, Total	1,921	2,033	1,721
Mining	16	13	15
Construction	100	113	108
Manufacturing	604	624	321
Transportation & Public Utilities	82	79	62
Trade	411	442	419
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	53	69	62
Services	522	552	593
Government	133	141	141
2/Occupation, Total	1,921	2,033	1,721
Professional & Managerial	385	380	381
Clerical and Sales	446	464	450
Services	247	286	319
Processing	62	41	81
Machine Trade	57	41	53
Benchwork	374	422	112
Structural Work	188	214	162
Other	162	185	163
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,921	2,033	1,721
1-2 Weeks	293	464	262
3-4 Weeks	246	268	247
5-14 Weeks	932	813	853
15 Weeks & Over	450	488	359

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Aug. 1989	July 1989	Aug. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,303	1,269	1,492	2.7	-12.7
B. Weeks Compensated	9,511	8,005	8,573	18.8	10.9
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$836,701	$583,042	$578,533	43.5	44.6
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$44,098,264	$43,282,797	$43,329,000	1.9	1.8
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	8,421	9,430	8,226	-10.7	2.4
F. Nonfarm Placements	4,509	5,435	4,689	-17.0	-3.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	8,973	7,052	6,526	27.2	37.5

	August 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$137,158

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	August 1989 People	August 1989 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	53	$12,296
J. Partial Employment	64	$5,056

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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South Dakota's Labor Market in August

South Dakota's nonfarm employment was 269,000 in August, up 2,600 from August levels of last year. The industries noting the greatest over-the-year employment change were manufacturing, state government and health services. A decline in the manufacturing industry over year-ago levels was due largely to layoffs at firms in the fabricated metals and machinery manufacturing sector.

State government employment levels were higher this August, with more workers in the Summer Youth Program working later into the fall this year. Where employment of Summer Youth Program participants declined greatly from July to August in 1988, this year the majority of participants were still on August payrolls.

In the health services industry, growth over year-earlier levels continues in hospitals and other health services. This industry's growth has continued as South Dakota's health care institutions have become capable of providing more advanced health care in-state, and as technological advancements in equipment and procedures have opened up new avenues for health care.

The August nonfarm employment level of 269,000 was an increase of 900 over July levels. The only industries noting substantial changes in employment over the month were the services industry, state government and local government.

State government employment was up 700, due largely to the fall return to jobs of workers at the state's universities. The services industry also noted an employment increase over the month, of 500 jobs. Contributing to that over-the-month job gain was growth in hotels and amusement services, which are impacted by the tourism season, and in the steadily-increasing health services industry.

Employment in local government was down 900 over the month, due largely to the ending of the summer work of custodians, summer school teachers and other personnel employed by local schools for the greater portion of the summer.

South Dakota's labor force was 370,000 in August, with employment of 354,400 and unemployment of 15,600. That makes for an August unemployment rate of 4.2 percent, up slightly from the July rate of 4.0 percent.